

Frenchman Rebuts Mansholt On Dangers to Environment

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, June 14 (UPI).—Sicco Mansholt, European Economic Community president, received a rebuff today from the community's French vice-president, Raymond Barre, who said that Mr. Mansholt's well-publicized opinions about the dangers of growth and consumption and their threat to the environment are exaggerated.

In a series of so-called "Reflections" published here, Mr. Barre makes clear his view that Mr. Mansholt has overstated his case in insisting, as he did in a letter to the EEC's former president earlier this year, that society is profoundly menaced by overpopulation, pollution and the early exhaustion of the world's natural resources.

While acknowledging that it may be necessary to simplify such issues to bring them to

public attention, Mr. Barre says that this is not the time to indulge in polemics, that there should now be a calm examination of the problems and that remedies should be sought over the next 10 years.

Mr. Mansholt suggested that the current ideal of economic growth reflected in the notion of gross national products should be replaced by other priorities, which he grouped under the label "gross national happiness."

Warning and Dissent

He also warned that the world cannot survive if Europe and America continue to increase their affluence at the present rate. Mr. Barre, in a tone which is polite yet emphatic, says that it is difficult to adopt a position on such a question because Mr. Mansholt has not analyzed it clearly.

Mr. Barre says people must not have too many illusions about grand designs—national or international—because social and economic changes are too rapid to allow a rigid point of view to be taken about likely developments some years hence.

He struck an optimistic note when he gave a few examples of up-to-date anti-pollution efforts and the real position of natural resources throughout the world. For instance, he said spectacular improvements in the environment—such as defeating the fog problem in London and Pittsburgh—should not be overlooked.

Coal and oil resources, he said, are by no means used up, nuclear reactors will supply sufficient energy "for a million years," and research into the use of solar energy is developing.

For Discretion

Mr. Barre says Mr. Mansholt's views should not be rejected but ought to be treated with discretion. The EEC president's fears about world overpopulation are "not new," he says, adding that such fears have been frequent throughout history.

Mr. Barre insists that population must be considered in relation to resources. Although there are dangers to the purity of air and water and to supplies of natural resources, dangers which cannot be ignored, nowhere in the world are these things inevitably threatened.

Mr. Barre points out that the concern of various countries about the environment points to far wider priorities and objectives than those outlined in Mr. Mansholt's theorizing.

The commission president is unlikely to take kindly to this sort of language, and a clash seems possible. Mr. Barre's "reflections" have pointed up the existence of two opposing schools of thought among EEC leaders.

Driver in Train Crash

Drunk, Inquest Told

LONDON, June 14 (Reuters).—The motorman of a pecked excursion train has been drinking heavily before a high-speed crash in which four people died last weekend, an inquest here was told today.

Driver Robert Wilsden—one of the victims—had 278 milligrams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood, a pathologist reported. The legal limit for motorists in Britain is 30 milligrams of alcohol to 100 milliliters of blood.

Muskie Starts Campaigning Actively Anew

Sets 10-State Tour To Rally Delegates

(Continued from Page 1) was to fly to St. Louis later today to begin a series of meetings in the 10 states which have convention delegates committed to him and those with no commitments.

Asked whether he was seeking the vice-presidential nomination—the spot he filled when Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota was the 1968 Democratic presidential candidate—Sen. Muskie replied: "That is not one of my objectives."

Sen. Hughes as Aide

Sen. Harold Hughes, D., Iowa, who it was announced today will serve as Sen. Muskie's convention director, told the press conference: "My expectations are that if the convention should reach a deadlock, Sen. Muskie is the most viable candidate."

Questioned about the possibility of Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts accepting the vice-presidential nomination if Sen. McGovern became the presidential candidate, Sen. Muskie replied: "It is clear Sen. Kennedy would bring a great deal to the ticket but I doubt if he would be interested."

Sen. Kennedy said today that he would not seek the nomination for the vice-presidency this year and would not accept a draft for the post.

He denied a Boston Globe report that he would "not exclude the possibility" of accepting the No. 2 spot.

'What I Have Said Before'

"I want to make clear what I have said before," Sen. Kennedy said. "I am not a candidate for president, nor would I accept a draft, nor am I a candidate for vice-president, nor would I accept a draft. Not any circumstances I can foresee would force me to change my mind."

Sen. McGovern said, meanwhile, that he would not rule out offering Sen. Kennedy the vice-presidential spot. He said Sen. Kennedy "obviously would be a great asset on the ticket." He added, "Before I've made any decision, Sen. Kennedy would be one of those I would want to consult."

Sen. McGovern picked up 34 delegate votes from Texas today, pushing his total delegate strength to 1,003. The Texas State Democratic Convention voted shortly after midnight on how to split delegate votes at the national convention.

Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama picked up the largest share of the Texas votes, 42, Sen. Humphrey won 21.

U.S. Is Expected

To Shun Retrial Of Berrigan Case

LOS ANGELES, June 14 (UPI).—The Justice Department is expected to announce this week that it will drop all remaining conspiracy charges against the Rev. Philip Berrigan and his six co-defendants, rather than retry the controversial case that ended with a jury deadlock in Harrisburg, Pa., in April.

Nixon administration sources said yesterday that high Justice Department officials, discouraged that 10 of 12 jurors voted for acquittal, feel they could not win a conviction in a new trial.

The seven defendants—six former or present Catholic priests and nuns and a Pakistani scholar—were charged with conspiring to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, to bomb heating tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and to raid draft offices.

Father Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister were convicted on seven counts that they smuggled letters in and out of the Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary in 1970. But after 90 hours of deliberation, only two jurors held out for conviction on the conspiracy charge.



AN LOC SURVIVORS—Two boys armed with carbines posed outside the bunker in which they lived during the two-month siege. They reportedly are militiamen.

IRA Is Urged To End Wave Of Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

position Social Democratic and Labor party also urged the IRA to call a 48-hour cease-fire in an effort to promote the chances for peace talks with Mr. Whitelaw.

In the Bogside, 14 residents, including seven teachers, also condemned IRA tactics. They said that an IRA referendum there, to see whether the 35,000 Bogside residents want a cease-fire, was "an exercise in political rigging." The referendum in the IRA-controlled district ends tomorrow.

Mr. Whitelaw met today with representatives of the militant Ulster Defense Association, which claims that it can send 20,000 Protestants against the IRA unless the British Army acts first. There was no report of any progress in these talks, which began yesterday.

Meanwhile, in Dublin, Joe Cahill, former Provisional IRA leader in Belfast, was ordered to stand trial before a special criminal court for inciting people to possess firearms and to join the IRA.

Mr. Cahill, 52, was ordered held in custody until a date is fixed for the trial.

Violence continued in Belfast today. A man was shot and wounded as he grappled with three armed men planting a bomb in a warehouse. The raiders fled and army experts defused the bomb.

Politician Quits

On the political front, Sir Robert Porter, announced his resignation from the province's dominant Unionist party and accused its leadership of swinging too far to the right.

Sir Robert, home affairs minister from 1969 to 1970, made his decision known in a letter which criticized party leader Brian Faulkner's association with the militant Protestant Vanguard Movement.

Mr. Faulkner, Ulster prime minister until direct rule was imposed from London last March, has recently joined William Craig, the Vanguard Movement leader, in attacks on British government policy.

1-Day General Strike Planned in France

PARIS, June 14 (Reuters).—A rash of industrial unrest, extending even to riot police and magistrates, produced a call today from the two biggest trade-unions in France for a one-day work stoppage on June 23.

The two organizations, representing an estimated three million workers, said the stoppage would repeat last week's virtual general strike, but on a larger scale.

By 5 Europeans Nations

Secret Diplomacy on Vietnam Reported by Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—Columnist Jack Anderson today published what he described as "top-secret" summaries of reports describing Vietnam peace-making efforts by five countries—France, Italy, Norway, Romania and Sweden.

According to Mr. Anderson, the most valuable contributions were made by France and Norway. Mr. Anderson said "a host of intermediaries" was used, beginning in mid-1964, in "a halting but gradual diplomatic movement by both North Vietnam and the United States toward a negotiated settlement."

As published by Mr. Anderson, the secret summary said: "Since very few written messages were exchanged, we were continually relying on the ear, predilections and prejudices of the intermediaries. Since all the intermediaries, in one way or another, had a definite interest in the success of their role, all transmissions from them had to be viewed with some skepticism."

Five Main Channels

Mr. Anderson added: "Here is an evaluation of the five main channels used to reach the right ears in Hanoi: '1. Romanians were very poor reporters. They repeatedly claimed the DRV (North Vietnamese) wanted to talk directly with us, and after all signs pointed in the opposite direction, they were still representing Hanoi's demand for a U.S. bombing cessation as both unconditional and permanent. It is likely that Hanoi did not take the Romanians seriously.'"

"2. Sweden, November 1968 through February 1969—The Swedes were [more] active than any other intermediary and produced the least amount of information. The important point to note about the Swedish role was that the Swedes seemed to have more ready and frequent access to the DRV than any other nation. . . . But because Sweden denounced America's Vietnam policy, the United States never put much stock in the Swedish message, and this track never became an important one."

"3. Norwegians, June 1967 through March 1968—The Norwegian role was not treated with great importance by Washington, and the track was never a very active one. Nevertheless, in retrospect, the exchanges between the DRV ambassador in Peking and the Norwegian ambassador in Peking were probably the most reliable of all."

"4. French, September and October 1967—The exchanges between two unofficial Frenchmen, North Vietnam's Mai Van Bo and Henry Kissinger's aide, seemed to have been made with great care and accuracy. . . . Both Hanoi and Washington treated this channel as a major one, and yet little was accomplished."

The second visitor was Mohammed Elad Barre, the Somali leader, who was in China last month. It has been Mr. Mao's custom to receive most visiting heads of state, especially those from African states.

"5. Italians, February and March, 1969—The Italians were not pious about interpreting themselves between Hanoi and Washington and always stood ready to break off contacts if the U.S. so desired."

Mr. Anderson concluded: "Today, the United States is still sending secret messages to Hanoi through a variety of channels and again, the responses have been guardedly optimistic but Washington is skeptical."

Mao Rumored

Ill; Reports Not Dismissed

HONG KONG, June 14 (UPI).—Diplomats stationed in Peking and Hong Kong have alerted their governments to a new flurry of rumors about the health of Mao Tse-tung, with the caution that they should not be entirely discounted.

The rumors, which say that Chairman Mao has been ill since the end of March or early April, coincide with more substantial reports from diplomatic sources in Peking that the Chinese Communist party's Central Committee has been meeting recently.

Specialists in Chinese affairs have developed considerable skepticism about perennial reports of Mr. Mao's ill-health but some knowledgeable Britons and Americans are interpreting the new rumors in a different light. They believe that the Chinese authorities may have initiated the rumors to prepare world opinion for his eventual death and the emergence of a new leader or leaders.

Nobody seems able to pinpoint the source of the rumors or to give a credible basis for them other than Mr. Mao's failure to make a public appearance since Feb. 21, when he met with President Nixon. This is a tenuous basis for speculation because the chairman has been out of sight for longer periods, only to reappear again in good health and confound those who had presumed him dead.

However, during his absence from public view China had two visitors whom he did not meet although it would have been in character for him to do so. The first was Louis Wheeler Snow, widow of the author Edgar Snow, whose death brought extraordinary tributes from China's leaders.

The second visitor was Mohammed Elad Barre, the Somali leader, who was in China last month. It has been Mr. Mao's custom to receive most visiting heads of state, especially those from African states.

Documents on Raids Falsified

U.S. Sergeant's Letter Led To Dismissal of Air Gen

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—A sergeant's letter that led to the dismissal of Gen. John D. Lavelle charged that members of a photo reconnaissance intelligence team at Udorn Air Field in Thailand were ordered to deliberately falsify classified documents relating to air strikes over North Vietnam.

"We have been reporting that our planes have received hostile reactions such as AA (anti-aircraft) fire and SAM (surface-to-air missile) firings whether they have or not," said the letter, which was released yesterday by Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa. "We have also been falsifying targets struck and bomb-damage assessments."

As of early this year, U.S. pilots were permitted to bomb and strafe enemy positions and airfields, and to use ground-to-air missiles if fired upon or targeted by tracking equipment. Making such an attack without initial enemy action was in violation of U.S. self-imposed rules of engagement.

The letter was mailed from Udorn on Feb. 25—when President Nixon was in China. Sen. Hughes requested that the sergeant's name not be published to avoid reprisals against his family in the United States.

The letter indicated that a wide variety of official documents were routinely being distorted by intelligence personnel at Udorn.

Gen. John D. Ryan, the Air Force chief of staff, on Monday said at a House of Representatives hearing into the dismissal of Gen. Lavelle that his investigators had discovered three fraudulent after-action reports in connection with 26 unauthorized strikes into North Vietnam.

Gen. Lavelle, then in Saigon as commander of the Seventh Air Force, was dismissed in March and demoted after ordering his planes to attack military targets in North Vietnam and reporting the engagements as "protective reaction" strikes. The general, who has retired, testified Monday that his planes had made "in the neighborhood" of 20 such raids.

The sergeant's role in the investigation was first made known by Gen. Ryan Monday. The chief of staff testified that he had received a copy of the letter on March 8, five days after it arrived in Sen. Hughes' office and ordered an immediate investigation.

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U.S. Bombs Strike North In 340 Raids

(Continued from Page 1) nam's western border with Cambodia. About a dozen giant bombers attacked Vietnamese forces in the A. Wiley near Hoi Chi. Six troops of two enemy regiments have been assembled towns of Lu Yen Binh and Hoa on the Cambodian border about 80 miles west of the Three B-52s raided the North the seventh consecutive bombing just north of the I. I. I. Zone.

Light action was reported the ground was in the South. One American soldier was when two patrols of the 3d and 1st Air Cavalry Divisions chanced to find each other miles northwest of Saigon. U.S. command reported.

Another American was when an Army UH-1H helicopter was hit by enemy ground and crashed six miles south of An Loc on Highway 19. The craft sustained minor damage and the command said.

Situation at An Loc. Reports, reaching Saigon, An Loc, a provincial capital north of Saigon, had virtually cleared of North Vietnamese troops but was still fire from the east and west. Enemy gunners also launched fire on a new helicopter point for removing a wounded, about a half mile of the battered rubber-plant town. An estimated 800 North Vietnamese remain at An Loc today, awaiting a truce.

A section of Highway 19 of the town was still in North Vietnamese troops. Officers have said the siege of the city cannot be lifted until the route to An Loc is completely opened.

Mining Said to Go On. HONG KONG, June 14 (UPI).—Waves of U.S. planes, 40 more mines into North Vietnam coastal waters Monday, reported today by North Vietnam's Foreign Ministry.

A ministry statement, by Radio Hanoi, said the dropping was accompanied "savage bombing attacks" coastal areas of Thai Binh, Dinh, Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa and An Provinces.

China and Russia Sign 1972 Trade Accord

MOSCOW, June 14 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and China have signed a trade agreement covering 1972. Tass reported today from Peking, Tass gave no figures, but a Soviet economic journal commented in April that last year's level was extremely low compared with the two countries' potentialities. Last year's turnover of 120 million rubles (\$171 million) was, however, a considerable improvement on the all-time low of 1970—42 million rubles (\$50.7 million).

Italian Doctors Go On 1-Day Strike Today

ROME, June 14 (Reuters).—Medical treatment will be available only for emergency cases tomorrow, when Italy's 100,000 doctors hold a one-day strike to demand health-service reforms and a better deal for lower-paid medical personnel.

The strike is expected to close both public and private surgeries and paralyze hospitals. More than 45 million Italians contributing to state health insurance organizations will be deprived of normal medical care.

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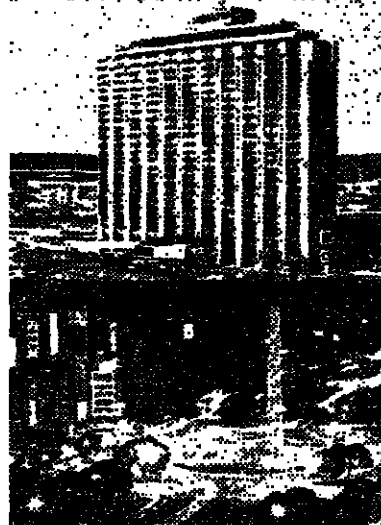
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Letter Panel

Air Cuts Funds

r Weapons

Authorization Bill Is named \$1.5 Billion

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—House Armed Services Committee approved a \$1.5-billion authorization bill for fiscal 1973, after slashing more than \$1 billion from original estimates.

The bill includes \$882 million for the Air Force, \$1.1 billion for the Navy, and \$1.1 billion for the Army. It also includes \$1.1 billion for the Defense Research and Engineering Administration.

The bill was approved by a vote of 10-0. The committee's report said that the bill "provides for a significant reduction in the rate of increase in the defense budget, and it provides for a significant reduction in the rate of increase in the defense budget."

U.S. Bombs

strike

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(Continued from page 1) The committee also approved a \$1.1-billion authorization bill for the Navy, which includes \$1.1 billion for the Navy's fleet of aircraft carriers, and \$1.1 billion for the Navy's fleet of aircraft carriers.

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WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—The House Armed Services Committee today said that U.S. savings from arms accords with the Soviet Union could be as much as \$1 billion during the next five years.

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Rock Concert Ruckus

SAN DIEGO, June 14 (UPI).—Thousands of persons tried to crash the gates at a performance by the Rolling Stones rock group last night. Police said 20 persons, including 10 policemen, suffered minor injuries and 58 persons were arrested.

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The famous makers of Fleurs de Rocaille and Bellodgia

Freddie



Evangelist Billy Graham talking to crowds in the street at Exple 72 in Dallas.

100,000 at Dallas Crusade-for-Christ Rally

DALLAS, June 14 (UPI).—From every direction they came—in cars, buses, airplanes, campers. Some rode their bicycles from California. Some walked. Others hitchhiked.

They flooded hotels, motels, college dormitories and private homes. They pitched their tents and unhooked their trailers.

More than 100,000 of them—teen-agers, young adults, infants and the elderly—came to Texas to be a part of Exple 72, the "religious Woodstock."

"I think Exple 72 is going to revolutionize the world and I want to be a part of it," Mrs. Mimi Barre of California said. The purpose of Exple, sponsored by the Campus Crusade for Christ, is to teach everyone who comes how to spread the Scripture. Evangelist Billy Graham is honorary chairman.

The young delegates spread across Dallas, talking religious with anyone who would listen. Market Hall was their headquarters. There they learned where they were to stay for the rest of the week, what activities were planned for them. They were given information packets, name badges and little bracelets resembling those put on hospital patients.

"The Second Coming" "I think these are the last days and this is the last generation before the second coming of Christ," Mrs. Barre said. "I think this is a way a lot of people feel and why they have come to Exple."

After the religious festival, when delegates have learned the methods of evangelical teaching, they are expected to return to their home areas and tell what they have learned to five other persons who, in turn, will tell five more... and so on.

Each evening, the delegates converge on the Cotton Bowl for rallies centered on such speakers as Mr. Graham.

Just west of the city, in Arlington, 3,800 campers live in tents or parked trailers on a 23-acre site.

News Analysis

Language of Arms Accords

Designed to Calm Congress

By Murray Nardor

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—The nuclear-arms accords sent to Congress yesterday contain language intended to overcome a barrier that the Soviet Union does not have to summit: a free-for-all debate on the pact.

For the Soviet Union, challenges already have been circumvented, or silenced, by decree. Without audible debate, the Soviet Union has formally ordered into force the declared intention of Moscow and Washington to take no action prohibited by the anti-ballistic-missile treaty, and the accompanying interim agreement on offensive missiles, pending ratification.

Tass, the Soviet press agency, announced on June 6 that, "in view of the understanding between the two parties," signed by President Nixon and the Communist party general secretary, Leonid Brezhnev, in the Kremlin on May 26, "the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers decreed that the U.S.S.R. ministries and departments concerned should observe the obligations under the treaty and the interim agreement since the day of their signing."

This "standstill" before actual ratification, as disclosed by additional documentation made public yesterday, was agreed to by the Soviet delegation "to accommodate the wishes of the U.S. side."

That agreement, the record shows, was one of many interpretations—or understandings—sought by the Nixon administration to try to minimize the suspicions and attacks that are bound to be directed against the nuclear accords in congressional debate. The unprecedented nature of the nuclear agreements with a continuing adversary of the United States guarantees an intensive debate here and, not surprisingly, the Nixon administration braced for it.

Throughout the negotiations, administration sources said yesterday, it was the U.S. delegation that pressed the U.S. strongly for precise definitions of the missiles and supporting equipment involved, knowing that each ambiguity could provide a target for domestic critics.

Some of these ambiguities, the newly disclosed listing of "agreed interpretations" and "understandings" shows, remain unresolved. They include disagreement over the precise definition of "heavy" intercontinental ballistic missiles; U.S. caution about possible Soviet deployment of mobile missile launchers and other technological variations, plus a Soviet attempt to include British and French nuclear submarines in the U.S. quota, which the United States rejected.

Perhaps most significant of all, while the Soviet press describes the ABM-limitation treaty, which is of unlimited duration, as permanent, the United States has a major disclaimer. The Nixon administration has served notice that if the projected second round of negotiations for complete limitations on offensive weapons fails to produce agreement within five years, that could collapse everything.

In fact, the collapsibility of the whole set of agreements is built into virtually every page of them. On any clause—indeed, on what alone—either party at any point can choose to abandon the entire project.

Technically, to break the agreements once they are ratified, the United States and the Soviet Union are obliged to produce a "statement" showing that "extraordinary events related to the subject matter" of the accords "have jeopardized their 'supreme interests.'" Actually, all either party has to do is say so; nobody can hold a sovereign nation to an agreement that it concludes has turned against its interests.

In other words, it is very unlikely that technical disputes over "phased-array ABM radars" or "Hem House radars" or "the dimensions of land-based ICBM silo launchers" will determine if this ambitious attempt to begin to limit the nuclear arms race will succeed or collapse. The test will be if the participants want it to survive.

On the supremely hectic night of May 26 in Moscow when President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev signed the multiple pacts, which were negotiated almost down to the last minute, there was a sigh of relief from both exhausted delegations. But during the early morning of May 27 it was discovered that there were errors in language on two pages of the accords.

Very quietly, by agreement between the two delegations, the errant pages were slipped out of the signed and sealed documents at the Soviet Foreign Ministry and corrected pages were inserted. That illustrated how business is done when the two powers choose to agree.

U.S. Tightens

Anti-Hijack

Safeguards

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe today announced a new tightening of airport safeguards against hijackers and saboteurs.

Mr. Volpe told a news conference that the Federal Aviation Administration has given its security personnel special instructions, effective as of last Friday, for the surveillance of all U.S. airlines to assure full compliance with screening procedures for passengers.

"The FAA is also developing security regulations for foreign aircraft entering and departing the United States to assure those passengers the same level of security required for U.S. air carriers," he added.

Mr. Volpe also said that the United States will support collective international action against countries which refuse to extradite or prosecute airline hijackers.

He said that the United States was presenting a resolution to this effect to the International Civil Aviation Organization, in Montreal.

Asked whether the United States would consider taking action alone against countries that offered sanctuary for hijackers, Mr. Volpe said: "We believe this is an international problem and should be treated collectively by all nations."

He said that the U.S. Air Line Pilots' Association proposal for an anti-hijack strike later this month would not serve a useful purpose. "It is a case where governments have to deal with the situation," he added.

But he said the primary responsibility for the prevention of air piracy lay the airlines and that the government was willing to provide up to \$3 million to pay for magnetometers and other electronic devices to be installed at airports for detection of weapons.

The secretary also said that he was not opposed to arming flight crews and stewardesses provided they were properly trained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the use of weapons.

Meanwhile, a UN spokesman announced that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim tomorrow or Friday will discuss ways in which the UN can help combat aircraft hijacking at a meeting with the president of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations, Ole Forsberg.

Support for Strike

LONDON, June 14 (Reuters).—A spokesman for IALPA today said that the bulk of its member associations in 84 countries had promised to join the anti-hijack strike.

If the strike comes off, it will last from 0600 GMT Monday, June 19, until 0600 GMT the next day.

U.S. Imposes

Almost Total

Ban on DDT

Prohibition Becomes Effective in 1973

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—Environmental Protection Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus ordered today an almost complete ban on use of the pesticide DDT in the United States.

He made the ban effective Dec. 31, 1973, to allow a transition to substitute pesticides.

The use of DDT will be permitted only for public health purposes and in three minor programs to protect crops where no effective alternatives are available—that is, on green peppers, onions and sweet potatoes in storage.

All remaining crop uses of DDT—notably on cotton, peanuts, and soybeans—will be banned.

An attorney for a DDT firm immediately asked a federal appeals court to set aside the Ruckelshaus order.

Meanwhile, environmentalists opposing the pesticide filed a federal court appeal seeking to eliminate from Mr. Ruckelshaus's order the exceptions which permit DDT use.

Mr. Ruckelshaus's decision was based on a 17-month EPA study on the effects of the widely used chemical.

DDT became a worldwide weapon against insects in the years following World War II. But in the 1950s, the late Rachel Carson warned in her now-famous book "Silent Spring" that it was spreading and persisting in the environment. Other environmentalists soon began campaigning against the pesticide.

In a 40-page decision, Mr. Ruckelshaus said: "I am convinced by a preponderance of the evidence that, once used, DDT is an uncontrollable, durable chemical that persists in the aquatic and terrestrial environments."

"The evidence on record showing storage in man and magnification in the food chain is a warning to the prudent that man may be exposing himself to a substance that may ultimately have a serious effect on his health."

DDT is still widely used abroad for malaria control and crop protection and the order does not prohibit DDT export from the United States.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said its likely substitute in the country for most crop uses is methoxyphenathion, a chemical that is highly toxic but which breaks up rapidly and therefore does not build up in the environment as DDT does.

Sen. McClellan Defeats Pryor

In Arkansas Primary Runoff

By Bill Rutherford

LITTLE ROCK, June 14 (UPI).—Sen. John L. McClellan, 78, won nomination to a sixth term last night by defeating Rep. David H. Pryor, 37, in a Democratic primary runoff.

For both Sen. McClellan and Rep. Pryor, who was serving his third term in the House, it was the toughest campaign of their careers.

Sen. McClellan, who shattered the tradition that an incumbent in Arkansas does not survive a runoff, increased his strength in the Delta County of east Arkansas, cut deeply into Rep. Pryor's support in his home county of Ouachita, and increased his edge in Pulaski County (Little Rock), the state's most populous.

With 2,400 of 2,500 precincts reported, the vote was: Sen. McClellan ... 242,772-52% Rep. Pryor ... 224,117-48%.

Conceding the election shortly before midnight, Rep. Pryor said: "This is the first concession speech in my life. I'm not very good at these. I took a big chance. No one urged me to do it. I have no regrets about it."

No Republican Chance

Sen. McClellan now will face a Republican in the November general election but the nominees, Dr. Wayne H. Babbitt, a veterinarian, is given hardly any chance of winning.

Obviously surprised by the strong statewide support Rep. Pryor got in the first primary, Sen. McClellan went into the runoff with what his campaign manager described as "the gloves off."

The state's senior senator charged repeatedly that Rep. Pryor was only the vehicle of a national plot by organized labor "to buy a Senate seat from Arkansas."

Sen. McClellan said he had incurred the wrath of national organized labor because "I dared to investigate and expose" labor racketeering in the 1950s through his Senate Government Operations Committee.

Rep. Pryor acknowledged he had received labor support but insisted that it had come from the "working people" of Arkansas.

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West in

Wall Street

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP).—Communist Russia is advertising in the Wall Street Journal, a bastion of the capitalist system.

The ad was placed by Moscow Narodny Bank, a Soviet government agency which handles trade relations with Western countries. It was part of a full page of bank ads placed by overseas institutions.

The bank, stressing its services in international commerce, said: "East-West trade now comprises more than 9 percent of world trade and Moscow Narodny Bank intends to continue sharing fully in the finance of this expanded trade."

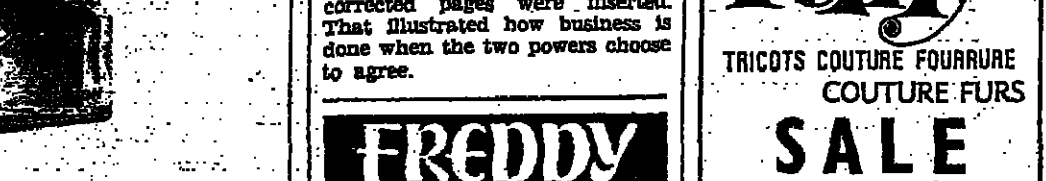
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Shah Urges Monetary Reform at ILO Talk in Tense Geneva

GENEVA, June 14 (Reuters).—The Shah of Iran today appealed for international commercial and monetary reforms to help developing countries. He made the plea in an address to the annual conference of the International Labor Organization here.

Geneva police were taking elaborate security precautions to protect the Shah as he visited, which began yesterday, sparked demonstrations protesting alleged repression by his government.

The delegations from Iraq, Syria and Yemen as well as labor delegates from France, Switzerland, Denmark and Kuwait were absent from the conference during the Shah's hour-long speech at the Palais des Nations today.

The building swarmed with police and security men. Access was so strictly screened that big traffic jams built up in the adjoining square.

Armed guards accompanied the Shah's car from his secluded and closely-guarded lakeside hotel to the UN building near which a bomb was found yesterday.

Last night, about 1,000 yelling demonstrators were dispersed by tear gas when they protested outside the Iranian Consulate.

Today, the Shah was greeted with warm applause by delegates from 114 countries both before and after his speech in French to the ILO.

The Shah said that when industrialized countries export their products, they also export inflation but they are not yet ready to pay equitable prices, corresponding to that inflation, for their imports of primary products and semi-manufactured products from developing countries.

"This situation has created unfavorable conditions for the countries of this last group, which each year suffer considerable losses," he said.

"But if the industrial countries think that in the long run this situation will favor them, they show a lack of foresight," he added.

After lunching here with top UN and ILO officials, the Shah flew to Zurich.

Sen. Scott in Hospital
WASHINGTON, June 14 (Reuters).—Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, 71, R., Pa., was reported resting comfortably today in Bethesda Naval Hospital, where he was taken after suffering from a stomach upset last night.



RUSH CRUSH—Tokyo commuters packed into cars at Shinjuku Station yesterday as railway workers continued a slow-down protest against jailing of union leaders.

Soviet Robot Roves Seabed At 4,000 Feet

Device Called 'Crab' Is Similar to Lunokhod

MOSCOW, June 14 (NYT).—The Soviet Union reported today the successful test of a new underwater apparatus capable of exploring the seabed.

The remote-controlled robot, equipped with television camera and mechanical arms, was put through its first tests in the study of submarine volcanoes of the Mediterranean at depths down to 4,000 feet.

The device, known as the Crab, was said to be similar in design to the Lunokhod, the Soviet vehicle that explored the moon's surface for more than 10 months last year.

The development of the Crab assumes particular significance in view of growing interest in commercial exploitation of mineral resources on the ocean bottom.

Rock Samples
Rock samples have been dredged up blindly in the past by oceanographic research vessels.

The television-equipped Crab enables geologists to view the setting of the collected samples as well as nearby features that may be significant in determining mineral prospects.

The Soviet government daily newspaper, Izvestia, said the apparatus had been tested by the research vessel Akademik Sergey Vavilov, operating north of the Azores Islands in the Tyrrhenian Sea. This is a group of volcanic islands north of Sicily.

According to the account by Vladimir M. Yastrebkov, the head of the expedition, several days were spent by the Crab on each of two submarine volcanoes, rising from the seabed, which is at a depth of 6,000 feet in the area.

A single electric cable links the Crab with its command post aboard the ship, carrying television signals upward and commands downward. No illustration of the device accompanied the report in Izvestia.

Brezhnev Gives A Hydrofoil Boat to Nixon

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—Later this month, President Nixon will become the owner of a Volga 70, a 28-foot hydrofoil speedboat manufactured in the Soviet Union.

It will be a gift from Communist party General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, who accepted a black Cadillac sedan from Mr. Nixon—provided by General Motors—when the President was in Moscow last month.

Mr. Nixon would be able to use the Volga 70 on Biscayne Bay for outings from the Florida White House, but there also was speculation he might have it put on display in a naval museum.

U.S. Won't Block Libyan Loan to Black Muslims

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—U.S. officials said today that the Libyan government has offered a \$3-million loan to Black Muslims for construction of a mosque in Chicago.

The officials said that they did not know if the offer had been accepted but indicated that the government would make no attempt to prevent such a loan from being made.

It was understood, however, that American officials believe such activity is inconsistent on the part of the Libyan government, which is sensitive to any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Libya.

At that time, objections were made to the recent speech in which Libyan Premier Moamer Qadhafi claimed that Libya was supplying military aid to Irish militants and supporting black organizations in the United States and Moslem elements in the Philippines.

It also was understood that the government had discussed the matter yesterday with Libyan Ambassador Abdalla Suwayd.

At that time, objections were made to the recent speech in which Libyan Premier Moamer Qadhafi claimed that Libya was supplying military aid to Irish militants and supporting black organizations in the United States and Moslem elements in the Philippines.

Ankara Reverses Death Penalties On 3 Terrorists

ANKARA, June 14 (Reuters).—A high military appeals court yesterday quashed the death sentences and convictions of three self-confessed left-wing terrorists charged with participating in the kidnapping and murder of the Israeli consul in Istanbul in May of last year.

The court ordered new trials for the three men and recommended life imprisonment for two women and a man, also charged with the kidnapping and murder of the consul, Ephraim Elron.

The six, all said to be members of the Turkish Peoples' Liberation Army, had also been charged with trying to overthrow the constitution by force and with bank holdups.

Congress Unit Clears Bill for State Dept. Funds

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP).—House-Senate conferees dropped a controversial mandatory grievance system for Foreign Service employees last night as they cleared a bill authorizing \$1 billion for the State Department and other foreign-policy agencies.

The authorization is identical to administration requests for all these agencies except that it provides an added \$85 million to the State Department bill for resettlement of Jewish refugees from the Soviet Union.

The bill authorizes \$948 million for the State Department, \$200 million for the U.S. Information Agency, \$22 million for the Arms Control Agency over the next two years (the other authorizations are for next year only), \$88 million for the Peace Corps, and \$42.5 million for international narcotics-control programs.

The grievance procedure had been inserted in the bill by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, over objections from the State Department, which said the department should be left free to work out grievance mechanisms with employee organizations instead of having a mandatory structure imposed by law.

'Any Door at All'
"He does," an official explained, "all doors are closed. We have to push one door open—any door at all—and that includes the door leading to war."

The Egyptian officials are certain that Mr. Sadat must convince the world that if all else fails he will go to war. Only if he has credibility on this, it is felt, does he have any leverage in the political and diplomatic arena.

Responsible leaders say frankly that the late Gamal Abdel Nasser made a mistake when he ended the war of attrition in the summer of 1970 and accepted the cease-fire that Secretary of State William P. Rogers urged on him. It was then, the leaders believe, that Egypt lost the bargaining power that alone could have brought about an Israeli withdrawal.

Soviet Party Opens Campaign Against High Rate of Alcoholism

MOSCOW, June 14 (Reuters).—The Communist party has launched a campaign against one of Russia's most prevalent social diseases—heavy drinking.

The Central Committee issued a decree, printed in all major newspapers, outlining ways in which ministries and local party branches could combat the problem.

It called for more outdoor movie houses, new sports facilities and a vigorous media campaign to publicize the ill-effects of alcohol.

Last week, newspapers reported that at a factory in the Urals 30 percent of the workers were taken to a police sobering-up station at least once a year. The press lamented the production loss caused by drunkenness.

The decree may be a sign that other measures to curb drunkenness have failed. Over the past 10 years the price of vodka has nearly doubled and buying hours have been curtailed. But old Russian habits die hard. To lag behind one's drinking partners is regarded as unmanly, or a slight on their hospitality.

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Italian Train Robbery

ROME, June 14 (AP).—Four armed bandits broke into the mail coach of a train northbound from Rome and seized 20 bags full of cash and yet unknown amount of money late last night. Then they pulled the alarm and forced the train to stop in the middle of the countryside. The four jumped out of the train and escaped in two cars parked on a nearby country road, police said.

Pollution Near Naples

NAPLES, Italy, June 14 (AP).—Municipal authorities today banned all swimming along seven kilometers of Neapolitan beaches because of pollution by oil and sewage. The ban applied from the Santa Lucia area to nearby Pozzuoli.

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مكازم الناصر

SALT's 'Secrets'

The so-called "secret" clauses of the initial Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT-1) agreements, as submitted to Congress by President Nixon, strengthen the case for speedy ratification.

The concerns about the missile pacts raised by Sen. Jackson and other critics are not substantiated by the "fine-print" texts now available. On the contrary, most of these ancillary agreements, understandings and unilateral statements add safeguards to the formal antiballistic missile treaty and to the five-year agreement freezing strategic offensive missiles.

The chief safeguard lies in clauses providing, first, that either side can denounce the pacts on six months' notice if extraordinary arms developments jeopardize its supreme interests and, second, that neither side will attempt to conceal its strategic missiles or interfere with verification measures such as satellite reconnaissance. The United States also has reserved the right to abrogate the ABM treaty if a permanent agreement limiting offensive missiles is delayed and Soviet deployment of MIRV multiple warheads reaches menacing levels.

There is no evidence in the texts of restrictions on research and development of laser and other futuristic ABM systems—something hard to monitor—as had been suggested by Sen. Jackson. But there is a clear prohibition on deployment of such systems—something that can be verified by national means—without discussion and agreement.

Other ancillary agreements provide added safeguards against evasion of the ABM treaty by limiting or prohibiting certain large radars, the testing of air defense missiles for an ABM role and the defense of ambiguous installations.

An effective sublimit on heavy ICBMs is achieved. For modernization purposes or

hardening, both sides can enlarge small and big silos by 15 percent—but no more. That will give the Soviet Union the option of modernizing its heavy ICBM force by substituting its new heavy missile for the SS-9 if that is required for MIRV warheads. But such a move would not alter the strategic balance, which has been based on American expectations that the SS-9 itself would ultimately get MIRV multiple warheads.

The Soviet Union insisted on withholding discussion of land-mobile ICBMs—the numbers of which are difficult to verify by satellite reconnaissance—until SALT-2 negotiations on a comprehensive offensive missile treaty. But the United States has made it clear that deployment of land-mobiles would be cause for terminating the pacts.

ABM area defense for a large part of either country is barred by the provision that the two ABM installations each nation can build must be at least 800 miles apart. Finally, there is an agreement to disagree about Soviet attempts to cover under the pacts American Polaris bases abroad and the missile submarines of America's NATO allies. Moscow has stated that it will raise the base question again in the next phase of the negotiations. It also reserves the right to build more submarines if the combined American and NATO force of Polaris-Posedon submarines exceeds 50. But, in deference to the rights of the allies, the United States has expressed its disagreement with both reservations.

The sum of all this is that the ancillary agreements, understandings and unilateral statements provide no loopholes but added safeguards. Early congressional approval, without awaiting votes on this year's controversial defense appropriations, is in the national and world interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Case of Gen. Lavelle

To their considerable credit, American military men have been generally obedient to orders of civilian authority in the Vietnam war, though many have chafed under the frustration and casualties of a "limited" war fought with limited means for limited ends and have felt they could win or at least reduce American losses if permitted to unleash their full power. Whether this was ever so is debatable but it is plain enough that the Pentagon's loyalty to civilian authority has by and large prevailed over its frustration—a frustration no doubt compounded by the fact that successive administrations have failed to explain adequately to them, or the American public, why they were waging a "limited" war, or what, indeed "limited" means. So it is that, partly as a result of carrying out difficult, controversial and seemingly inexplicable civilian orders, the military has too often been made a scapegoat for the nation's misfortunes in Vietnam.

This is one reason why the case of Gen. John Lavelle, former Air Force commander in Vietnam, is so disturbing. By his own admission he stretched and sometimes ignored orders and conducted raids against unauthorized military targets in North Vietnam. He did it, he told Congress unapologetically on Monday, to serve the safety of his crews and to blunt North Vietnamese build-ups which he was unable to get higher permission to strike. That is to say, an experienced decorated four-star general—no green second-rate lieutenant—not only made up his own orders but ignored the crucial requirement of a limited war to let the civilian leadership calibrate the military pressure just as it calibrates the diplomatic pressure. He took matters into his own

hands. He did this, moreover, at a moment in early 1972 when the administration was trying to engage Hanoi in secret negotiations to end the war—negotiations in which each side's estimate of the other's good faith was bound to be of the essence. Scarcely less disturbing is the distinct impression left on Monday that Gen. Lavelle had at least implicit sanction from some of his military superiors. Official Air Force procedures were not sufficient to forestall the general's promiscuous bombings, let alone to stop them once they were discovered—and they could not have been easily concealed. Unofficial procedures did: a sergeant wrote Sen. Hughes, who told Sen. Symington, who queried Air Force Chief of Staff Ryan, who only then investigated and relieved Gen. Lavelle. The general subsequently retired with loss of a star.

President Nixon is described as highly disturbed by the disclosures and the apparent breakdown in the chain of command—and understandably. For quite naturally, the episode raises the question of whether officers have similarly conspired in other instances and whether the locks on civilian control of the military are suitably tamper-proof. As commander in chief, Mr. Nixon is duty bound to get satisfactory answers, as delicate to the military's equilibrium and to his own political situation as further pursuit of the matter may be. Unfortunately, the House Armed Services Committee hearings were so limply conducted as to make further inquiry essential. Surely, responsible Air Force officers would want to dispel genuine and justifiable anxieties and suspicions which are bound to be raised in the public by the Lavelle affair.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

French Nuclear Test

The frustrating thing with the federal Australian government is that it will not say why it chooses to ignore this nuclear threat. It hints that it accepts the French assurance that no damage will come of the tests. The French assurances mean nothing. They are made from 13,000 miles away with a tone of 19th-century imperial arrogance. France does not care what happens to the people of the Pacific. It wishes only to impress Europe with the fact that it is a nuclear power. It is so blinded with its own seeking of glory that it cannot see that this does not matter any more.

—From the Australian Daily (Sydney).

The Pacific nuclear tests France plans to undertake will cause more political damage than the supposed advantages of a promo-

tion to the rank of a thermonuclear power. France already has the means to wipe out several dozen cities. The threat of some millions more supplementary deaths—what will that add to what remains of her power?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Massacre Reports From Burundi

Burundi is in the middle of Africa and is a country known to few. Reporters are not allowed to find out what is going on. The word "genocide" has been freely bandied about, and attached to both sides as aggressors and victims. Apparently there has been destruction on a quite appalling scale. The Burundian government, which is represented at the United Nations, seems content to display its competence in the technique of suppression and the manufacture of implausible excuses.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 15, 1897
LONDON—A great Masonic event yesterday was the special meeting of Free-Masons at Albert Hall in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen, over which the Prince of Wales presided. The great hall was packed from floor to ceiling, there being over 7,000 Masons present, representing lodges in all parts of the country. The proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character.

Fifty Years Ago

June 15, 1922
NEW YORK—Barry Wells, the Negro contender for the world's boxing honors, formally challenged Jack Dempsey today, sending a type-written challenge with a check for \$2,500 to the New York State Boxing Commission. This poses a problem for all concerned, for Dempsey will lose his title if he does not accept the challenge, and yet the Commission has fights between whites and blacks in N.Y.



'OK, Fellows—Just One More Shot of Connally, Agnew and Me'

Genocide in Burundi (Cont'd)

By Jonathan C. Randal

The following dispatch, based on reporting inside Burundi, was filed from Kinshasa, capital of neighboring Zaire (formerly the Belgian Congo). This is the second of two articles.

BUJUMBURA, Burundi.—The extent of the devastation wrought by the Hutu rebels was brought home by a helicopter flight low over the rich Lake Tanganyika plain and through the green hills where most Burundese live.

Starting at Bugarama Lake, 35 miles south of the capital, and extending to Nyanza Lake near the Tanzanian border to the south, there is an almost unbroken record of violence: burned-out cars, huts and buildings in the town of Rumonge; some 30 mutilated bodies, bloated and bleached, in the reeds near the lake shore. They are jealously guarded by crocodiles and a hippopotamus family.

But more telling still was the almost total lack of people seen from the helicopter. In one of Africa's most densely populated countries.

Homes Destroyed

According to a missionary report, 2,782 homes were burned down in the southern attack, which lasted three days before government forces, reinforced by a company of airlifted Zaire troops, burned the tide.

Although most of the rebels retreated back across the Tanzanian border, Burundi President Michel Micombero disclosed the existence of a rebel "People's Republic of Maruyana," which held sway in the southern hills for two weeks before it was crushed by the army and gendarmes. But if there is little real argument with the government's explanations about the initial attack, the same cannot be said for its claims about casualties, the continuing repression or the mysterious death of former King Ntare V in Kitega in central Burundi.

In his formal chat, President Micombero recounted the demise of the king, who had returned to Burundi at the end of March after accepting the president's assurance that he would be protected.

Turning the ex-king a "fool" to have thought that his return would provoke an uprising in favor of the monarchy, President Micombero explained how he had honored the letter of his promise to protect the king by placing him under house arrest in the royal palace in Kitega.

President Micombero spiced rumors that Ntare had been killed in fighting between the army and rebels seeking to free and use him as a symbol of their revolt. "The king was not assassinated," the president said, "but judged and executed immediately on the night of April 28."

Angered by the importance the Western press has given the affair, President Micombero said: "You people emphasize the repression without emphasizing its causes."

In his eyes, the attack, but not the repression, constituted genocide, which "no government which is civilized could condone."

Indeed, "it was worse than genocide," President Micombero said, because the Hutu attackers killed not only Tutsi men, women and children but also some Hutus who refused to join their ranks.

Pursuing Guilty

He maintained that only those who are guilty are being punished and compared his relentless pursuit of the Hutus to the continuing hunt for Nazis implicated in exterminating European Jews in World War II.

"They're still tracking down those responsible for the Jewish genocide then, and that's more than 20 years ago," he said.

Evative about the exact death toll, President Micombero nonetheless estimated that between 50,000 and 100,000 Burundese had lost their lives. But he insisted that more Burundese were killed in the initial attack than in the subsequent repression.

Since in the past he has said 50,000 Tutsis alone had died in the first rebel push, his estimation was interpreted as the first official admission that large numbers of Hutus were victims of the repression.

Reliable reports from missionaries, the surest sources of information in this country, conservatively estimate that no more

than 1,700 Tutsis—and far fewer loyal Hutus—were killed in the south in the initial rebel onslaught and that no more than 4,000 lost their lives in the entire country.

In the repression, Hutu casualties in the south alone were said to range from 20,000 to 40,000 dead.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Hutus have been killed so far in the repression in Bujumbura, an equal number in Kitega and some 15,000 to 20,000 in all the rest of the country, except the north where little information has been available.

Other reliable sources put Hutu casualties as high as 10,000 in Bujumbura alone.

In the capital, authorities no longer drive trucks with Hutu cadavers through the center of town in broad daylight. But every night trucks carrying the dead are seen either along the lakeside road or along Patrice Lumumba Avenue on their way to a giant bulldozed burial ground near the airport.

With relatively few exceptions, only adolescent male or adult Hutu men have reportedly been killed in the repression. However, Hutu women with skills in teaching or nursing have been killed.

For example, five Hutu women teachers were bayoneted to death by the army at the Bururi mission.

As one source put it, "the army and gendarmes haven't wasted many bullets."

Arbitrary Arrests

Now, at least in theory, three citizens must denounce a suspect before he is arrested. But this procedure is not always honored.

The other morning in the center of Bujumbura, a foreign journalist watched three gendarmes jump out of a jeep and bundle three well-dressed men off to an undisclosed destination.

In the south, army atrocities have been reported at least one mission which was being used as a feeding and reeducation center for Hutus lured out of the forests by government promises that calm had been restored. A helicopter mounted with machine guns flew over the assembled Hutus at the Mumbumba mission in the south and opened fire, killing about 100 of them.

The United Nations has formally protested against the use of requisitioned UNICEF cars in Bujumbura by the police and against the unauthorized use of a UN fishery research vessel which has been armed and used to attack suspected rebel strongholds along the lake shore.

The effects of the repression at Bujumbura University are such that 170 of the 380 Burundese students failed to apply for scholarships for the next school year. Since few Burundese are rich enough to attend without a scholarship, the conclusion is that 170 Hutu students have been killed, arrested or forced into hiding.

Much of the killing at the university and in secondary schools has been carried out by the students themselves. Policemen arrived in some schools with lists, summoned the Hutus outside, and pushed them into trucks where they were bayoneted to death.

At the capital's technical secondary school, a professor recounted that on the night of May 19, the Hutu students suddenly put out the lights and tried to escape. Their Tutsi colleagues killed half of them, but strangely enough some of the 100 or so Hutu students are still in school. "And you would never know any-

thing had happened," the professor added.

The great fear of the foreign community is that the remaining Hutu secondary school students in Bujumbura and elsewhere in the country will "disappear" once the foreign teachers go on their annual summer holidays abroad.

At one point last year, the army numbered some 3,600 men. But it is now reported well below strength, not because of casualties suffered in fighting the rebels but rather because its Hutu officers, noncommissioned officers and men have been either purged or killed.

Clergymen Slain

The Christian churches have also paid their tribute to the violence. Missionary sources report that 13 Hutu Protestant priests and 14 Hutu Catholic priests have been killed so far in the repression.

What lessons the recent events here will hold for the future are impossible to tell. No one takes seriously the threat of an immediate Hutu revolt.

"All the Hutus who lifted their heads have had them severed," said one foreigner.

Reconciliation seems far off. In the immediate future, foreigners here hope that there will be no prolonged rebel insurgency. But eventually, it is believed the Hutus will rise and try once again to oust the Tutsis, probably in less than 10 years.

Admits to Bombing

There is no freedom here for men who refuse to engage in the killing when so ordered, but Lavelle, who admits to bombing and killing on his own authority, is quietly retired on a four-star general's salary of \$2,280 a month.

The government here is also saying that reporters like Seymour M. Hersh of The New York Times, who broke the My Lai and Lavelle stories, and Neil Sheehan, also of The Times, who dug out the Pentagon Papers, and Jack Anderson, who exposed the administration's clumsy diplomacy in the Indo-Pakistan war,

are troublemakers who embarrass the government and give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Well, it is a curious time, and the surprising thing about it is not that these things happen, but the reaction to them after they do happen.

The Congress was very gentle with Lavelle, and some members of the House Armed Services investigating subcommittee were openly admiring. The general is a handsome and candid man. He admitted everything, or almost everything.

He was worried about the North Vietnamese military buildup along the DMZ and recommended timely and summary action to break it up, and when he didn't get authority to do so, he went general in charge of the U.S. Air Force in Southeast Asia, he went ahead anyway.

As Lavelle saw it, the men under him were obliged to carry out his orders, but he felt free to defy, or "interpret" the orders of his commander-in-chief, the President, and his other superiors, as he pleased—not knowing, incidentally, that precisely at the time he started the bombing, the President had Henry Kissinger trying to open up peace negotiations with La Due Tho of North Vietnam in Paris.

To be fair about all this, it would be wrong to suggest that Lavelle is typical of the American

Letters

Miss Davis (Cont'd.)

The jurors who have freed Angela Davis were apparently too busy celebrating with laughter and champagne to spare a thought for the family of the late Judge Bailey and the other victims—slain by the firearms purchased so innocently by the intellectual Miss Davis.

CHARLES MONTAGUE

Libson.

In the editorial "The End of the Case" (JIT, June 6) you correctly state that under American law the criminally accused is considered innocent until proven guilty. While there are many countries which do not apply this maxim, America is certainly not alone in its use.

You failed to mention, however, that the "innocent" Angela Davis was forced to submit herself to a year's imprisonment without benefit of trial. There are other countries which follow the same practice. But that no more justifies its use in America than does the maxim, "innocent until proven guilty," justify your puffing with pride over the flawed but

Over Nixon Summit

Moscow-Hanoi Schism

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Evidence of a deeply significant schism between Hanoi and Moscow has now become inescapable in Hanoi's vituperative outpourings against the Kremlin for con-sorting with President Nixon—"this number one cruel, dishonest thing of the world," in the words of a senior North Vietnamese commentator writing in the June 3 issue of the party newspaper, Nhan Dan.

Although Hanoi's fury against the Soviet Union is partially cloaked in innuendos and subtleties, there is no mistaking its meaning. By inviting Mr. Nixon to Moscow, particularly after Soviet shipments of war supplies were blocked by the mining of North Vietnam's harbors, the Kremlin is playing the U.S. game of splitting the world Communist movement.

Thus, on May 21, the day before Mr. Nixon arrived in Moscow, the North Vietnamese army newspaper charged that "whether he sets foot in the country or counter-revolutionary acts." By permitting the President to "set foot" in Moscow, in short, the Kremlin was an accessory before the fact in one of the most heinous crimes of Communism—counter-revolutionary activity.

Doctrinal Sermon

Developing the charge of counter-revolution, the May 21 polemic accused the Soviet Union of putting its own "national interests" over those of the world revolution in the following thinly-veiled doctrinal sermon:

"Communists always consider the revolution of each nation an inseparable part of the world revolution. They never set national interests against the interests of the world revolution nor place private national interests above the common interests of the world revolution, much less serve their own national selfishness."

The only way to deal with Mr. Nixon's latest offensive in Vietnam is by "a relentless attack against the U.S. imperialists."

But what did the Soviet Union do? Hanoi hurled the accusation in polemical terms:

"By ignoring and tolerating the U.S. imperialists' crimes, one cannot repel their aggression. By showing weakness, one cannot punish their aggressiveness."

Adding insult to injury, another article in the tightly-controlled North Vietnamese party news-

implication: By inviting President Nixon to Moscow, the Soviet Union became a suppliant.

Nowhere in these veiled attacks against the Russians did the North Vietnamese publish the facts concerning Mr. Nixon's summit trip to Moscow or discuss the agreements that emerged. But the Russians themselves, in a counterattack aired to North Vietnam over the Soviet overseas radio, attempted to put the Nixon visit in perspective and blunt the anti-Soviet overtones of Hanoi's propaganda.

On May 25, in the middle of the Moscow summit, Radio Moscow invoked "Leninist principles" in defense of the Kremlin's strategic decision to welcome Mr. Nixon despite escalation of the Vietnam war.

"Peaceful coexistence" with nations of different political systems, the broadcast in Vietnamese stated, is not only essential to prevent world war but also "in complete conformity with the interests of world socialism [Communism]."

Reminding Hanoi that it owes much to the "enormous support" of the Soviet Union in the 10-year war against the South, Radio Moscow sang the praises of the Vietnamese Communists but added a pointed warning: "The war of aggression in Vietnam can be ended only through negotiations . . . practical experience clearly shows that the Vietnam problem cannot be solved by military means."

Refuse to Respond

More pointedly, a lengthy May 26 article in New Times, signed by a deputy chief in the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department, strongly defended the Kremlin's refusal to make a military response to the U.S. blockade of North Vietnam.

The strength of international Communism, New Times said, "has never lain in primitiveness and stereotypes nor in an identical repetition of the methods [armed force] used by the class enemy." In an unprecedented rebuke, the article attacked Hanoi's "inaccurate and extremely arbitrary interpretation" of Moscow's supposed duty in the face of the Nixon-imposed blockade.

Whether and how much this break between Moscow and Hanoi may help Mr. Nixon finally to negotiate an end of the war is problematical. What is certain, however, is that the schism was brought dramatically into view by the Nixon summit and that so the Kremlin has not sent an emissary to Hanoi since Mr. Nixon left Moscow.

The Double Standard

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The government of the United States is saying some odd things to the American people these days, and the surprising thing about it is not that these things happen, but the reaction to them after they do happen.

The Congress was very gentle with Lavelle, and some members of the House Armed Services investigating subcommittee were openly admiring. The general is a handsome and candid man. He admitted everything, or almost everything.

He was worried about the North Vietnamese military buildup along the DMZ and recommended timely and summary action to break it up, and when he didn't get authority to do so, he went general in charge of the U.S. Air Force in Southeast Asia, he went ahead anyway.

As Lavelle saw it, the men under him were obliged to carry out his orders, but he felt free to defy, or "interpret" the orders of his commander-in-chief, the President, and his other superiors, as he pleased—not knowing, incidentally, that precisely at the time he started the bombing, the President had Henry Kissinger trying to open up peace negotiations with La Due Tho of North Vietnam in Paris.

To be fair about all this, it would be wrong to suggest that Lavelle is typical of the American

general officers of his generation. Many of them no doubt admire him but very few have followed his bold personal initiative. Outside of MacArthur in Korea, there has been very little Caesarism or defiance of civilian authority in the armed services of the United States. France had much more trouble with a defeated and humiliated officer derailed after its troubles in Vietnam and Algeria.

So Lavelle is an exception, but he is a very important exception and how he is handled in an age of atomic weapons could be very important for the future of the armed services of the United States, trained to fight for "victory" and now living in a more difficult and complicated time when modern armies are too powerful to be used effectively for rational purposes.

Only a Symbol

Lavelle is only a symbol of a much larger problem. Maybe he defied his officers—though it is hard to believe he could bomb unauthorized targets for three months without their knowledge, and if he could, there is obviously something wrong with the whole U.S. intelligence system.

But even so, he has been living in an atmosphere of political trickery about Vietnam for years. The whole Vietnam policy has been seething with deception under Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon, and the astonishing thing is not that there has been some deception by generals on the battlefield, but that there have not been more Lavelles.

Still there is a fundamental question of public policy here. The government has been caught once more in an obvious deception, which it tried to cover up. And this may be the most important issue before the people of the United States today. Nobody in either party has the answer to all our problems, but it would be reassuring to feel that the government was telling the truth, even if its policies were wrong.

Bringing English Comfort To Formal French Homes

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 14 (UPI)—If you like to sip your whiskies in a comfortable, chaise longue, the Saint-Sulpice 25 is worth a visit. The house, designed by Lady Soames, wife of Sir Christopher Soames, the British ambassador to France, is a perfect example of English comfort in a French setting. It is the first evidence that the English are catching up with the French in the art of interior decoration. The house, which was designed by Lady Soames, wife of Sir Christopher Soames, the British ambassador to France, is a perfect example of English comfort in a French setting. It is the first evidence that the English are catching up with the French in the art of interior decoration.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, June 14 (UPI)—This is how critics rate new films in New York. "Top of the Heap" was written, directed and produced by Christopher St. John, who stars himself as a black Washington cop. "The Day After Tomorrow" is a comedy starring Pat Boone and directed by Gateway Films. "The Day After Tomorrow" is a comedy starring Pat Boone and directed by Gateway Films.

Refugee is a comedy starring Pat Boone and directed by Gateway Films. "The Day After Tomorrow" is a comedy starring Pat Boone and directed by Gateway Films. "The Day After Tomorrow" is a comedy starring Pat Boone and directed by Gateway Films.

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London decorator Kenneth Villiers in new Paris shop.

and they always go for the grand spectacle. Mr. Villiers noted, "But there's never a place to sit down, except possibly a hard stone bench. English gardens are more casual. You always find yourself in a natural, easy corner with nice garden furniture."

First Room
The first room of the gallery is devoted to garden and porch furniture with painted chairs topped by bright pillows, fountains, trellises and plant tubs. One of the most pleasing objects is a white wood, 3-foot-high

Dining in France: One for the Gastronomic Annals

By Naomi Barry

COLLIGNES-AU-MONT-D'OR (UPI)—Henri Gault and Christian Millau have brought out an opinionated guide to 1,200 restaurants in France. They have included only those personally tasted and approved by themselves and one associate. What the boys don't like, they have not put in which accounts for the omission of certain well-known houses.

Gault and Millau have chosen

three red toques (the toque is the traditional headgear of the chef) as their symbol of supreme. The team has been so parsimonious with its favors that they granted the top accolade to only three establishments in the country.

Judged worthy of the honor are Troisgros at Roanne, the Auberge de l'Île at Illhaeusern, and Paul Bocuse at Collonges-au-Mont-d'Or on the outskirts of Lyons. To launch the new guide "Gault-Millau de la France" with the proper brio, there was a private lunch last week at Paul Bocuse.

Directing operations in the gleaming and commodious kitchen were the three laureates: little, eagle-headed Paul Bocuse; jovial, ample Pierre Troisgros; portly Paul Haeberlin of the Auberge de l'Île. As further strength, from Paris had come the celebrated caterer, Gaston Lenotre (whom Millau describes as "one of our creations") and quick, small Michel Guérard of the two-toque Pot-au-Feu. Backing up the stars was a brigade of 22 cooks and apprentices, formed by Bocuse.

The kitchen had a rollicking atmosphere as Troisgros peppered his steaks in a cha-cha rhythm and Lenotre punctuated his activities with an occasional flash-snap of his illustrious confederates at work.

Festivities opened with Haeberlin's soupe de grenouilles, which

three red toques (the toque is the traditional headgear of the chef) as their symbol of supreme. The team has been so parsimonious with its favors that they granted the top accolade to only three establishments in the country.

The third course was cote de boeuf, the finest Chateaubriat beef, grilled to pink perfection. Each cote de boeuf was a uniform one kilo, after trimming. At this point, Bocuse rushed into the dining room and whispered in Millau's ear. "Ten minutes ago, someone just came to me with some baskets of mousseron. I am cooking them for you right now." The taste of the mushrooms hinted at the forest mood.

The next sublimity was a cordon et son role au poivre which had won plaudits for Michel Guérard at a luncheon for the august Club des Cent a few days earlier. The filets of duck had been poached in nothing less than a Chateau Margaux which when cooled left the meat enrobé in a jelly which sparkled like black diamonds. On the side were medallions of sauté duck livers. A salad of green string beans provided an unexpected retreater.

The selection of cheeses was a presentation of all the wealth in this domain. Every one of them was at a state of readiness. The cheeses were followed by juicy melons whose cavities were heaped with wild strawberries.

The panoply of desserts were the contribution of Gaston Lenotre. There were ices, ice

The Suicidal Cycle of Bamboo

Waverley Root

PARIS.—Bamboo is an extraordinary plant, or, more exactly, plants, for the Bambusoideae, a sub-family of grasses, embraces something like 25 genera and more than 300 species.

The name reached us, via the Portuguese bamboo, from the Malay bambu. The homeland of bamboo is probably Southeast Asia, which boasts the largest number of species; it is widespread here from Indonesia through India all of Africa, put together. There are two endemic species in Australia.

Bamboo is a versatile plant which produces dwarfed a few inches high, and giants some of which have stems eight inches through and rise to 120 feet while others are only an inch in diameter but better than 200 feet high. The largest species is probably the Gigantochloa maxima of Java, whose thick stalk grows to a height of 150 feet. Another giant, guadua aculeata, once common in Central America, is now on its way to extinction because of overcutting for building material.

While the canebreakers of the Southern United States are also disappearing as their land is cleared for cultivation. As building material, bamboo is vitally important to several Far Eastern countries where it is the only wood plentiful enough and cheap enough for housing—which means that a failure of bamboo becomes a regional disaster. Unfortunately, the bamboo is part of the vicious life cycle of this plant.

Bamboo grows rapidly, sometimes as much as 12 inches a day, and may be 100 feet tall at the end of a few months. This growth is continuous. Even in

climates which enjoy an all-year-round growing season, most plants require a resting period, but not bamboo, which never stops. However, every 33 or 66 years bamboo "commits suicide": all the plants of a given area flower simultaneously, produce the bamboo fruit, and die, exhausted by the effort. This mysterious mass death of bamboo has never been explained, nor has the even more mysterious fact that if a bamboo is transplanted even to the opposite side of the world, it will flower and die at the same time as the plants among which it was originally grown.

Far East

Bamboo is a much appreciated vegetable everywhere in the Far East, where almost every part of the plant reaches the kitchen at the appropriate stage in its growth. First come the tender green bamboo sprouts, cut as soon as they appear above ground, particularly appreciated in China. The sprouts then thicken into ivory-colored shoots, tenderest in spring, but edible fresh as late as September. Their prizes were already being sung in Chinese poetry in the 9th century.

Both bamboo sprouts and shoots are canned, bottled by the Chinese and Japanese and can be found in foreign parts. The former are often preserved in vinegar and sold under the name of achar, achard or achar, a Persian word which has entered various European languages via India. In Japan, the sprouts are often put up in sake vinegar, in the Sunda Islands in palm vinegar. The Dutch, who acquired a taste for this food in Indonesia, use it to flavor some dishes, ignoring the century-old warning of Alexandre Dumas: "This condiment is very pungent and hot, and can agree only with phlegmatic temperaments and old people."

Fresh bamboo shoots are often treated as asparagus in India, Indonesia and Japan, and in the last are more apt to be eaten alone, or as the dominant constituent of a dish, than in China, where they usually enter as only one ingredient into complicated dishes.

If you buy canned bamboo shoots, you will do well to choose those offered in large (3 by 4 inches) wedges or cones, packed in water. When you open the can, pour off its water, put the shoots in fresh water in your refrigerator, and change the water every day. The shoots will remain in good condition for 10 days or so.

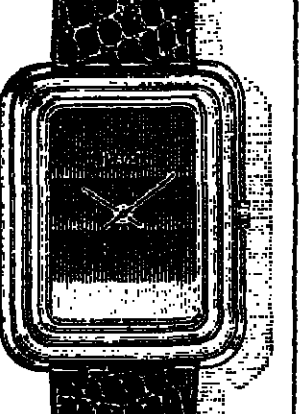
After the bamboo sprout stage, the stalk becomes too woody for eating, but the culinary uses of the bamboo are by no means exhausted. The young leaves sometimes reach the table, while ma-

ture dried leaves purify fish oils of their odor. The foliage of many bamboos makes good cattle fodder; a native North Carolina species often provides the principal grazing for beef cattle. The heart of the bamboo cane is an agreeably edible very sweet sap-soaked pith, while between the joints is found a concretion called bamboo sugar or tabasheer, prized in the East Indies as a medicine. At the end of its life, after its "suicidal" production of flowers, the fruit which succeeds them in extremis is made up of separate edible seeds (something like the kernels on a cob of corn) which are much appreciated by the Japanese.

The ubiquity and the importance of bamboo in the Far East has given rise to host of expressions in which it symbolizes this area, of which the most recent is the Bamboo Curtain. A European in the Far East who has become bamboo has gone native. The bamboo telegraph is the Oriental equivalent of the underground means of communication referred to in the Occident as "the grapevine." In French, un coup de bambou is sunstroke.

1973 by Waverley Root, from a book soon to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

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(Continued on Page 18)

**Dollar Reflow to U.S.
Is Calming Markets**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Financial experts established that money has been flowing to the United States in the last three months and this has been the fundamental reason for relative calm in the price of gold.

Officials from 10 major industrial countries determined that even while the U.S. accounts and other items underlying balance-of-payments deficit were in continued deficit, the deficit was at least being offset by the return of short-term capital.

Officials were meeting in a known as Working Party (WP-3) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a body that is designed to play a major role in the coming year in order to shape a new money and economic system.

Chairman of the unit, Oskar Lange, deputy governor of the Bundesbank, went so far as to say today that WP-3 "will be writing new rules of the game for the surplus and deficit."

Statement was the first in that the OECD body is to play a significant role in the reform debate. The basic will be the larger and representative Group of 20, of members of the ex-board of the International Fund.

Officials by WP-3 also said that the U.S. balance-of-payments recovery, after a decline of last Dec. 18, is longer to achieve than to 18 months initially. The reason, Mr. Lange explained, is that Japan is moving quickly enough to the economic activity while expansion is proceeding very strong pace. Expansions to induce a higher rate of

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The late or close to the dollar on the major international exchange.

	Today	Previous
U.S. \$ per £	2.970	2.970
£ per U.S. \$	33.33	33.33
U.S. \$ per ¥	36.00	36.00
¥ per U.S. \$	2.78	2.78
U.S. \$ per DM	2.48	2.48
DM per U.S. \$	4.03	4.03
U.S. \$ per S	36.00	36.00
S per U.S. \$	2.78	2.78
U.S. \$ per F	4.83	4.83
F per U.S. \$	2.07	2.07
U.S. \$ per B	36.00	36.00
B per U.S. \$	2.78	2.78
U.S. \$ per I	36.00	36.00
I per U.S. \$	2.78	2.78
U.S. \$ per P	36.00	36.00
P per U.S. \$	2.78	2.78
U.S. \$ per L	36.00	36.00
L per U.S. \$	2.78	2.78

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**South Africa-Austria Steel Venture**

South Africa's state-owned Iron & Steel Industrial Corp. (ISCOR) is to establish a steel works in South Africa in partnership with Versteht Österreichische Eisen und Stahlwerke (VOEST), the Austrian state iron and steel producer, at a cost of more than \$400 million. ISCOR will hold 51 percent of the joint venture and VOEST the balance. The plant will have an initial capacity of 1.5 million tons of semi-processed steel a year, which will be entirely for export. Observers point out that for the past three years ISCOR has been negotiating with Japanese mills to supply iron ore but talks are still bogged down on the question of cost.

Shoma Denko Seeks Delay in Project

Shoma Denko, a Japanese chemical and aluminum maker, wants to delay development of the Kimberley bauxite and alumina project in Australia for two years. Officials say that if a delay is not agreed upon, Shoma Denko will have to restate its capital participation commitment in view of the world aluminum industry recession. Last year Shoma Denko and three other Japanese firms agreed to join two U.S. firms, a West German and Dutch company, in a \$366 million plan to mine bauxite ore and smelt it into alumina. The Japanese participants had expected to import 450,000 tons of this output each year. However, two of the original participants—Anasconda of the United States and Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke of West Germany have since cancelled their participation. The largest share of the Kimberley project is held by American Metal Climax. Other participants include Sumitomo Chemical, Holland Aluminum, Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha and Marubeni Corp.

Chile Refinances U.S. Bank Debt

Chile's \$180 million bank debt has been refinanced for eight years with 28 private U.S. banks. The amount was due in 1974, but Chile,

hard-pressed for foreign currency, won the delay, including reduced payments in 1973-74. During this two-year period, Chile is to pay annually 5 percent of the outstanding debt. In 1974-75 it will pay up to 10 percent of the balance. A higher rate of repayment in subsequent years is subject to future negotiations. The interest on the refinanced debt is expected to average 8 1/4 percent. The agreement follows an accord in Paris last month to renegotiate Chile's debt to the U.S. government—about \$900 million—in subsequent direct talks. Bankers describe the refinancing as the only alternative to complete default. They say there is an unwritten understanding that the U.S. banks would begin to relax restrictions they had imposed on new short-term credits to Chile, to finance normal import and export activity.

Claim Settled in UCB's Swiss Loss

United California Bank (UCB) says its U.S. insurance claim, which stemmed from losses in Switzerland, has been settled. UCB says the settlement provides for payment of \$9.5 million, the face amount of the policy to the bank. A claim for an additional \$500,000 is pending settlement under bonds carried by the Swiss affiliate. With this insurance settlement, UCB believes that the extraordinary charge of \$18.4 million included in its statement of income for 1970 "continues to represent the estimated net expense resulting from the Basel bank's losses."

Lower-Priced Quartz Watches

Benrus says it has started producing and marketing a new line of electronic quartz watches priced at under \$100 and is introducing what it says is the first women's quartz watch which will retail for up to \$150. Current quartz watch prices range from \$25 to \$200. Its new "techniquartz" watch will achieve accuracy of up to one minute per year and the reliability factor is "no extraordinary" that a two-year warranty will be given to buyers, Benrus says.

Some See Link to Neurotic, Psychotic Ills**Noise Pollution Is Becoming a Labor Issue**

NEW YORK (AP)—To a generation of workers, the noise from factories and mills sang a sweet song of prosperity.

Now, such noise seems nothing more than a nuisance that is turning into a big headache. Fast emerging as a major pollution issue and an important new ingredient in labor relations, factory noise threatens to make some costly capital investments in its abatement.

Two related developments underlie the mounting crusade against noise at work:

There is new evidence implicating noise in physical and emotional ailments other than loss of hearing.

New U.S. legislation regulating job noise covers more workers, extends the opportunities to bring action against violators and imposes stiffer penalties.

It long has been suspected that as many as 10 million workers may hear poorly due to excessive noise. Some research links noise to such diverse ills as mental distress and heart disease. In West Germany, a recent study of workers found that those subject to the most noise on the job suffered a higher incidence of heart disorders, circulatory problems and equilibrium disturbances. A number of medical men are certain that job noise is a factor in some neurotic and psychotic illnesses.

Study Links Ills

In a study prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency last year, James D. Miller, of the Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis, wrote that "there is no definitive evidence that noise can induce either neurotic or psychotic illness." However, he added: "But all the facts of speech interference, hearing loss, noisiness, annoyance and arousal and distraction... clearly support the contention that noise can act as a source of psychological distress." And "psychological distress in turn can contribute to such unpleasant symptoms as nausea, head-

aches, instability, argumentativeness, sexual impotency, changes in general mood and general anxiety, he said.

At some point above 80 DBA (decibels of sound pressure, adjusted for its pitch, which affects the amount of sound the ear picks up), the ear temporarily loses its ability to hear some tones. Though noisy, sound levels in the 90 to 100-DB range, roughly equivalent to the noise you hear when standing three feet from a dishwasher or vacuum cleaner that is running, do not have much effect on a normal person's hearing even after exposure for eight to 16 hours a day.

Because each individual has a different tolerance for noise, scientists cannot pinpoint the danger level. They are certain, however, that after prolonged exposure to very loud noise, any temporary loss of hearing becomes permanent. One study of weavers in a jute mill, where noise was measured at 98 DBA, found that in the first year of employment many of the weavers had normal hearing on weekends, when they were off. After 10 years or so on the job, the same

weavers had become partially or permanently deaf. U.S. law limits the maximum constant sound level for an eight-hour workday to 90 DBA, the noise heard by an operator of an average rotary-blade lawnmower. Penalties for violation run up to \$10,000 and jail sentences as long as six months.

The United Auto Workers recently persuaded Ford Motor to install noise-deadening equipment at its Tennessee glass plant. A complaint to the government was not necessary. Last winter, a Ford worker caught his arm in a machine. Nobody could hear his yell, he says, and he escaped with minor injuries only because a fellow employee happened to see him.

Engineering changes to reduce noise are costly, Ford says. They can add 2 to 10 percent to the cost of machinery; the company expects to spend as much as \$20 million for noise control over the next few years. Western Electric, the Bell System's manufacturing arm, says 20 percent of all its environmental control research now is devoted to noise, and the proportion promises to rise.

Onassis Resets Greek Oil Bid

ATHENS, June 14 (Reuters).—Shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis has reset his bid for the refinery on his island of Stratos, in a bid to win the concession for a lucrative oil refinery from shipping tycoon Stavros Niarchos, informed sources said today.

In the four years since the government decided on a third domestic oil refinery, it has been the subject of bitter wrangling between Mr. Onassis and Mr. Niarchos, who have been bitter rivals for many years.

Mr. Onassis was originally granted the right to build the new refinery, but last November he backed out of his contract claiming its economics were unsound. The government paid him back a guarantee of \$7 million after he took the contract to Swiss arbitration courts.

Mr. Onassis and Mr. Niarchos were among nine contenders for the refinery at a tender held by the government in March this year.

In the battle to win the refinery concession, Mr. Onassis has reportedly had the backing of Premier George Papandreu, while Mr. Niarchos is said to have the support of Deputy Premier Nicholas Makarezos, who is in charge of the economy.

Well informed sources said that Mr. Onassis and Mr. Niarchos, who own banks, hotels, shipping ships and industrial plants, had joined forces and offered the government a new package. This reportedly includes building the refinery, an air terminal, an underground railway for Athens, and a series of tourist facilities.

Against this the government would receive a 50 percent share in the profits from the refinery and the railway, which would be ceded to the state after a number of years.

Mr. Onassis would carry the

Brandt Vows Support of Liberal Trade**Urges Enlarged EEC Speak With One Voice**

COLOGNE, West Germany, June 14 (AP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt said today West Germany will do its utmost to ensure that the enlarged Common Market will conduct liberal trading policies among its members and towards outside countries.

At the same time, he called on the future 10-nation community to speak "with one voice" in new attempts to achieve a basic reform of the international monetary system.

Mr. Brandt told the annual meeting of the Federal Association of German Industry that, in helping to establish a long-sought European economic and monetary union, his government will "throw its whole weight in the scale so that this community will conduct a policy of liberal trade in goods and capital not only internally but also towards other countries."

Turning to the domestic situation, Mr. Brandt warned that Germany cannot remain an "island of stability" in this process of European integration. National measures to combat price rises can achieve only partial success, he said.

While admitting that the present 5 percent rate of increase in prices is too high to be accepted as a "permanent phenomenon," he denied that Germany is on the threshold of an unprecedented economic upswing requiring drastic anti-inflationary measures by the government.

[The chancellor also warned that Germany is reaching the limit of the number of foreign workers it could employ. Reuters reported, "We cannot indefinitely increase the number of foreigners in our economy," he said. "I believe the limit is 2.5 million guest workers we could already have reached a critical limit," he added.]

Act on Tax Haven

BONN, June 14 (Reuters).—The West German Bundestag (lower house) today unanimously ratified an agreement with Switzerland designed to stop tax-dodging by German firms and individuals. The agreement, signed last August, prevents "unjustified tax advantages" previously available to German companies who established "letter box" firms in Switzerland, or to private citizens who took up residence there.

Bonn Surtax Refund Of 6 Billion DM Starts

BONN, June 14 (NYT).—Starting tomorrow the Bonn government will refund to corporations and wage earners 5.9 billion deutsche marks (\$1.8 billion) of an anti-inflationary tax surcharge imposed for 11 months in 1970 and 1971.

According to a government decision last February, the repayment will be made in one stroke even though runaway inflation is still a real danger. Wage earners will get the refund with their mid-June or end-June monthly paychecks.

The government moved two weeks ago to counteract the possible inflationary effect by reducing the liquidity of commercial banks. The government is hopeful that lump-sum repayment of the 10 percent surtax will not be too stimulative at a time when inflation is still running high.

According to public opinion polls, about one-third of the money due to wage earners will go into savings accounts.

Another survey established that most corporations will use the refund to pay off short-term debts rather than step up their capital spending.

Stocks Rally Sharply In Technical Rebound

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 14 (NYT).—Stock prices rose sharply today along a broad front in what represented a partial recovery after a prolonged decline touched off by profit-taking.

The Dow Jones industrial average, sparked by strength in Du Pont, General Motors and Standard Oil of New Jersey, rose 8.30 to 946.79.

Output in U.S. Up .5% in May

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.
WASHINGTON, June 14 (NYT).—U.S. industrial production rose substantially in May, the ninth consecutive advance, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

While the 0.5 percent increase was less than the unusually strong 1 percent jump in April, it further confirmed the upward momentum of this important indicator of the economy's performance.

In addition, several earlier months, including March and April, were revised upward from preliminary reports.

Since August, the month before the sustained upturn began, industrial production has risen at an annual rate of 8 percent—not a superlative pace but evidence of a brisk recovery.

Also today, the Commerce Department reported another rise in personal income, though less than in most other recent months as post-freeze wage increases have begun to taper off. The May rise in total personal income was \$4.8 billion to annual rate of \$91.3 billion.

The May production index, with 1967 taken as 100, was preliminarily set at 111.6 compared with the upward-revised figure of 111.1 for April. The index remains a little below its 1969 pre-recession peak of 111.9.

An important reason for this is that the index for defense and space production, while it has now clearly stopped declining, is still only 79.3. Parts of the machinery and equipment industries, although now on the rise, are still well below the 1967 base.

On the other hand, output of consumer goods in May was 121.3 on the index.

The report noted that auto assemblies were somewhat lower at an annual rate of 8.8-million units, compared to a 9.0-million unit rate in April.

Other glamour gamblers, helped in some cases by short covering on the part of traders, included Marion Laboratories, Winnebago, Levitz, Control Data and Minnesota Mining.

Bausch & Lomb, however, was a glamour issue that took a sharp plunge. It fell 6 to 50 1/4—the highest point lower on the active list—after registering a low of 50 on the present shares. Company officials attributed this decline to rumors of an investigation into certain aspects of soft contact lenses. Its product is already on the market.

Volume on the Big Board, which had held to a slow pace during the decline of recent weeks, picked up smartly to 18.32 million shares. Motors, oils, tobacco and computers ranked among the better-performing groups.

General Motors rose 1 5/8 to 77 1/4. Du Pont advanced 4 5/8 to 170 3/4. Standard of Jersey, in the vanguard of a recovering oil sector, climbed 1 1/2 to 74 1/2.

It was a different story for American Telephone, which eased 1 1/4 to 41 3/4, its lowest price of the year for the third day in a row.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 0.11 to 27.86.

On the bond market, corporates gained about 1/8. The government sector was jittery and gave up early gains to close lower.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Market Summary		
June 14, 1972		
Most Active—New York		
Wheat	336,400	10 1/4
A.L. Inc.	409,800	42 1/2
Wheat	229,700	10 1/4
Wheat	229,700	46 1/4
Wheat	158,500	41 1/2
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New Highs and Lows

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Net		-1972-	Stocks and	St.		Net		-1972-	Stocks and
Hist. High Low Last Craps		High Low Div. in \$		Ind. First High Low Last Craps		High Low Div. in		High Low Div. in	

20.20	84	114	144	174	204	234	264	294	324	354	384	414	444	474	504	534	564	594	624	654	684	714	744	774	804	834	864	894	924	954	984	1014	1044	1074	1104	1134	1164	1194	1224	1254	1284	1314	1344	1374	1404	1434	1464	1494	1524	1554	1584	1614	1644	1674	1704	1734	1764	1794	1824	1854	1884	1914	1944	1974	2004	2034	2064	2094	2124	2154	2184	2214	2244	2274	2304	2334	2364	2394	2424	2454	2484	2514	2544	2574	2604	2634	2664	2694	2724	2754	2784	2814	2844	2874	2904	2934	2964	2994	3024	3054	3084	3114	3144	3174	3204	3234	3264	3294	3324	3354	3384	3414	3444	3474	3504	3534	3564	3594	3624	3654	3684	3714	3744	3774	3804	3834	3864	3894	3924	3954	3984	4014	4044	4074	4104	4134	4164	4194	4224	4254	4284	4314	4344	4374	4404	4434	4464	4494	4524	4554	4584	4614	4644	4674	4704	4734	4764	4794	4824	4854	4884	4914	4944	4974	5004	5034	5064	5094	5124	5154	5184	5214	5244	5274	5304	5334	5364	5394	5424	5454	5484	5514	5544	5574	5604	5634	5664	5694	5724	5754	5784	5814	5844	5874	5904	5934	5964	5994	6024	6054	6084	6114	6144	6174	6204	6234	6264	6294	6324	6354	6384	6414	6444	6474	6504	6534	6564	6594	6624	6654	6684	6714	6744	6774	6804	6834	6864	6894	6924	6954	6984	7014	7044	7074	7104	7134	7164	7194	7224	7254	7284	7314	7344	7374	7404	7434	7464	7494	7524	7554	7584	7614	7644	7674	7704	7734	7764	7794	7824	7854	7884	7914	7944	7974	8004	8034	8064	8094	8124	8154	8184	8214	8244	8274	8304	8334	8364	8394	8424	8454	8484	8514	8544	8574	8604	8634	8664	8694	8724	8754	8784	8814	8844	8874	8904	8934	8964	8994	9024	9054	9084	9114	9144	9174	9204	9234	9264	9294	9324	9354	9384	9414	9444	9474	9504	9534	9564	9594	9624	9654	9684	9714	9744	9774	9804	9834	9864	9894	9924	9954	9984	10014	10044	10074	10104	10134	10164	10194	10224	10254	10284	10314	10344	10374	10404	10434	10464	10494	10524	10554	10584	10614	10644	10674	10704	10734	10764	10794	10824	10854	10884	10914	10944	10974	11004	11034	11064	11094	11124	11154	11184	11214	11244	11274	11304	11334	11364	11394	11424	11454	11484	11514	11544	11574	11604	11634	11664	11694	11724	11754	11784	11814	11844	11874	11904	11934	11964	11994	12024	12054	12084	12114	12144	12174	12204	12234	12264	12294	12324	12354	12384	12414	12444	12474	12504	12534	12564	12594	12624	12654	12684	12714	12744	12774	12804	12834	12864	12894	12924	12954	12984	13014	13044	13074	13104	13134	13164	13194	13224	13254	13284	1331
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